WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1888.

THE NATION'S TRIBUTE

PAID TO THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE

Imposing and Impressive Scenes at the Services President Cleveland, His Cabinet, and Other Dignituries At-

The last honors that Congress and the city of Washington could pay the mortal remains of the late Chief Justice Walte were rendered with all the solemnity that such an occasion demanded. The government and District offices were all closed and the clerks in their best attire would have made the streets assume a Sabbatical appearance had it not been for the open tores. Around the capitol large crowds watching the arrival and departure of the cortege, because only those were admitted to the building who had tickets.

It was intended to faithfully and promptly carry out the arrangements to remove the body of the late Chief Justice from the family residence, No. 1415 I street northwest, at 11:30 o'clock, so as to be able to west, at 11:30 o'clock, so as to be able to reach the capitol by noon and have the services to be held there take place without delay. Early in the morning many of the personal and intimate friends of the family, as well as those who had known and loved the great jurist in life, called and were per-mitted a farewell look at the face of the man who had been universally popular and belowed.

man who had been universally popular and beloved.

It was about 10:30 o'clock when the cartages gathered in the street, and soon preparations were completed for taking the body to the capitol, and it was only a few minutes after 11 when the casket was carried from the house and placed in the hearse, and the procession, after being formed, proceeded to the capitol.

Among the mourners were the members of the Chief Justice's family, Mr. Richard Waite, a brother of the late Chief Justice, and his wife, of Toledo, Ohio. There was also present as friends of the family ex-Justice Strong, Mr. J. Bancroft Davis, the families of the justices of the Supreme Court; Messrs, John W. Thompson and John W. Foster and their families, Col. J. N. Wilson and wife, Messrs. J. Lewis Davis and M. W. Beverlige, representing the vestry of the Epiphany Church; Civil Service Commissioner Edgerton and Interstate Commissioner Schoommaker, Ellwood E. Thorne, representing the Union-League of New York, and many others.

There were no services at the house, and the arrangements were of the simplest and quietest character. The cortage proceeded to the capitol by way of Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue.

AT THE EAST FRONT.

Arrival of the Funeral Cortege at the Capitol.

Before the east front of the capitol hundreds of people had congregated an hour before noon for the purpose of obtaining a view of the funeral cortege as it came to the building, and while the casket was being carried into the building. As-many persons as could had taken places on either side of the entrance, and there patiently awaited the coming of the funeral procession. The grand stairway and the rotunda had been cleared of every one except the policemen, who were there to maintain order, but that was not necessary, as the utmost quiet was not levelable on exercise.

noticeable on every side. It was close to the hour of 12 when the It was close to the hour of 12 when the squad of mounted police, ridling in advance of the funeral line, turned the corner of the building and gave notice that the remains would soon arrive, and this was the only sign for the spectator to be governed by, as

NEITHER MUSIC NOR OSTENTATION of any kind. 'The first of the line of carriages drew up at the curb, and the undertaker, with his assistant, stepped out bearing a great wreath of white and yellow roses. The Episcopal clergymen, Drs. Leonard, Mott, and Bodine, accompanying Bishop Paret, next alighted, and climbed the stairway, clad in their white surplices. The body bearers—all messengers of the Supreme Court—and the hearse next drew up, and while the casket was being withdrawn the justices of the court, wearing drawn the justices of the court, wearing their black silk robes, took their places on the sidewalk, headed by Marshal Wright and Clerk McKenney. Slowly the remains were borne into the capitol, followed by the justices and the honorary pallbearers. The casket was heavily draped in rich black cloth, crossed with slender palms, and laden with wreaths of fragrant roses and stately likes.

Following close behind were the members

Following close behind were the members of the family of the deceased, the wives and families of the justices of the Supreme Court, frights of the family, and finally the colored stream.

Attentionary halt was made in the rotunda, where the committees of the Senate and House awaited the remains, in order to allow the justices of the Supreme Court to take their places around the casket, and again the line of march was resumed and the casket borne into the House.

SUPREME COURT BAR

Selects its Representatives to Go or the House Floor.

Just prior to the commencement of the the funeral ceremonies the Bar Association of the United States Supreme Court held a meeting for the purpose of selecting ter persons to represent the association of the floor of the House. Ex-Solicitor General floor of the House. Ex-Solicitor General Phillips was chosen presiding officer, and and Mr. J. H. McKenney, clerk of the court, secretary. A resolution was adopted feaving the selection of the ten persons to Mr. Phillips, and he accordingly named Messrs, W. E. Earle, of South Carolina, J. A. J. Creswell, of Maryland; Randolph Tucker, of Virginia; Anthony Pollok, of the District of Columbia; J. K. McCammon, of Pennsylvania; Cranmond Kennedy, of New York; S. C. Reed, of Louisiana; S. M. Wilson, of California; Judge Camden, of West Virginia, and F. W. Hackett, of New Hampshire. The meeting then adjourned and the committee proceeded to the rotunda to occupy their position in the procession, and with it proceed to the House.

Preparing to Proceed to the House of Representatives.

There were no spectators in the galleries of the Senate-the point of attraction was at the opposite end of the building; and, in addition, no person was admitted to any portion of the capitol without showing a licket cutitling the holder to that privilege The Senate met at 11:30 o'clock, and, after

The Senate net at 11:30 o'clock, and, after prayer by the chaplain, the clerk of the House appeared md delivered a message from that body amounting that it was now in session and ready to receive the Senate. Then the presiding officer (Mr. Ingalls) said: 'Pursuant to order the Senate will now proceed to the hall of the House of Representatives to attend the Inouse of Representatives to attend the funeral of the Chief Justice.' Thereupon the procession of senators, headed by the chaplain and sergent-at-arms, with the presiding officer and the secretary of the Senate following in the second rank, took up its march to the hall second rank, took up its march to the half of the House of Representatives, where they remained during the services, and at the close returned to the chamber, and the Senate

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immense Gathering of Spectators t Witness the Services.

It was to be expected that there would be an immense rush to the House both on the floor and in the galleries, but scarcely any member of the committee having the arrange-ments in charge could have anticipated the tremendous pressure by the populace to

secure admission to witness the services to take place in the capitol building, and if they had no effort on their part could have provided for the accommodation of all who sought to be admitted to the floor of the House or its galleries. It was simply an impossibility to comply with such a demand, and as a result the plans originally decided upon were carried out so far as circumstances would admit.

Long before It o'clock the stream of humanity was moving toward the object point, the capitol, and, like a rolling showball, the crowd increased as it went along. At least

the capitol, and, like a rolling showfall, the crowd increased as it went along. At least an hour before the specified time for the services to begin the galleries were crowded with spectators anxious to witness all that might take place in connection with the funeral services over the remains of the late Chief Justice. The floor of the House bore EVERT EVIDENCE OF MOURINIS.

Over every doorway were heavy draperies of black, and the folds of the American flag, which hangs over the Speaker's chair, were tastefully caught up with the same emblems of death and sorrow. In the space in front of the clerk's desk were ranged heavy leather-covered chairs for the accommodation of relatives and friends of the deceased, the President and his Cabinet, the justices of the Supreme Court, and the funeral committees of both houses of Congress. The front rows of the desks of the members were reserved for Senators, while in the back of the lail the space was filled with chairs for the accommodation of the invited friends of members, including many ladies. Promptly at 11:30 the Speaker called the House to order. PRAYER WAS OFFERED BY THE REY. DR. PRAYER WAS OFFERED BY THE REV. DR

who said:
Our holy, heavenly Father, in whom we live and move and have our being, draw nigh unto us as we attempt, in our weak and imperfect way, to draw nigh unto Thee. Again we would recognize Thy hand in the removal of Thy servant, the late Chief Justice of the Caited States. Again we thank Thee for that life, for its illustration of the eternal principles of righteousness and truth. The memory of the just is indeed blessed. We thank Thee for the peaceful close of that life, We believe, indeed, it was well with him, and we believe it was, indeed, better to be absent from the body of sin and of death and be present with the Lord. The Lord's blessing rest on the becaved family, prosont and absent. He a very present help unto them. Bless Thy servants before them—all of them. Whether we have ten talents or five or one committed to our trust, merefful Father help us to be faithful to that trust, and take us at last unto Thyself for the sake of Jesus Christ. Amen.

The business of the House was then sus-

The business of the House was then sus-pended, while its officers carried in the bier and placed it in the space in front of the clerk's desk. At 11:40

THE SENATE WAS ANSOUNCED,

THE SENATE WAS ANNOUNCED, and all the members remained respectfully standing, while the senators took the places resigned to them, Senator Ingalls occupying a chair to the right of Speaker Carliste. The regents of the Smithsonian Institution, the judges of the court of claims and of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, District commissioners, the members of the diplomatic corps, the officers of the United States Supreme Court and of the Department of Justice, and many members of the bar of the Supreme Court entered unaunounced, and were escorted to seats upon the floor. A few minutes before noon Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by Miss Bayard, entered the executive gallery of the House, both ladies being appropriately dressed in black.

At 11:55

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET

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THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET
was announced, and the hundreds of people
who had by this time secured seats in the
hall rose in respectful attention as the distinguished guests were excepted to their
seats. Every member of the Cabinet was
present, and with them entered Gen. Sheridan, who was clad in full uniform. In a
few minutes afterward the congressional
committee entered, followed by the officiating Episcopal elergyman, Bishop Paret,
reading "The Lord gave and the Lord hath
taken away; blessed be the name of the
Lord."

The ensket inclosing the remains of the deceased was then borne into the chamber and
placed upon the bler. The bearers of the
casket were all employes of the Supreme
Court, and behind them, attired in their
robes of oflice, came the honorary pallbearers, the justices of the court. The members
of the congressional committee wore white
sashes, fastened at the shoulder with black
and white rosettes. The casket, which was
rich and magnificent in its simplicity, was
tastefully adorned with crossed palm
branches, bound together with a knot of
white satin ribbon and with a floral tribute
of yellow roses and white lilies.

THE IMPRESSIVE BURIAL SERVICE
of the Eniscopal Church was then read by

THE IMPRESSIVE BURIAL SERVICE an effective manner by a choir of eighteen voices to an organ accompaniment. The solemnity of the occasion was heightened when, as Bishop Paret read the Apostles, Creed the vast audience ont he floor and in gallery rose of one accord and joined in solemn recitation of faith. At the conhe solemn recitation of faith. At the con-lusion of the services the casket was borne-rom the chamber, and the ceremonies in the louse were closed. The House then, at 12:45, adjourned, and he Senate repaired to its chamber.

EN ROUTE TO THE DEPOT.

the Procession That Performed the

Escort Duty. Immediately upon the close of the cere-monies in the House the remains were removed to the corridor immediately outside. and a procession was formed of those who and a procession was formed of those who were to accompany the remains to the depot, and the party retraced its steps to the entrance. At the foot of the steps the hearse was drawn up and lines composed of four of the capitol policemen, the Senate and House funeral committees, and the officiating clergymen were formed between which the remains were slowly borne to the hearse. remains were slowly borne to the hearse. Following the body were the justices of the Supreme Court, the family, relatives, and intimate friends of the deceased. Entering the carriages in waiting the funeral party was driven immediately to the station.

tarting on the Long Journey to To ledo, Ohio.

When the procession arrived at the Baltiore and Potomac railroad depot the casket was taken from the bearse and placed on a slightly raised crape covered platform in a combination car at the rear of the train. The family and friends and the committees of the houses of Congress were shown to the cars set apart for each, and everything was in readiness some little time before the time for departure arrived. Promptly at 3 o'clock the train slowly moved out of the station. The funeral train is composed of eight coaches. The first was occupied by Passenger Agent Parke, of the Peansylvania road; the second by the family and friends of the dead Chief Justice; then came the Pullman sleeper Tyrol, occupied on a slightly raised crape covered platform road; the second by the lamby and riends of the dead Chief Justice; then came the Pullman sleeper Tyrol, occupied by the Justices of the Supreme Court, and its officers, the clerk and deputy, and the marshal and deputy. Following this was the dining car, and then the drawing room car Romulus, which will be used by the Senate committee and Assistant Sergeanist-Arms Christy; then the drawing room car Soudan, carrying the House committee; then the sleeper Hesperia, and last, the car containing the casket. None of the cars composing the train were draped. The flowers which had been received at the Walte residence had previously been boxed and placed in the car which was to contain the casket, except the wreath sent by the President and Mrs. Cleveland, which was taken to the capitol and placed upon the casket, where it remained during the ceremonies.

Indorse the Amended Palmer Bill. DESVER, Col., Mar. 28.—The cattle growers' association at their annual meeting last night adopted the following resolution bearing upon

adopted the following resolution bearing upon contagious cattle diseases:

Resolved, That the Colorado Cattle Growers' Association hereby approve and indorse the amended Palmer bill for the suppression and extinction of contagious diseases among cattle; that the association send a memorial to Congress to be presented through our members urging the passage of this bill as most suited to our requirements, and that delegates from this association to the international association be instructed to use their atmost endeavors to secure a similar indorsement by that body.

WOMEN IN PROFESSIONS

WHAT THEY HAVE ACCOMPLISHED BY STEADY AND HARD WORK.

Valuable Paners, Read Refere the International Council-Who Were the Authors and How They Looked An

The morning's session of the internationar was well attended, and at least three-fourths of the audience was composed of ladies. Mrs. Laura M. Johns, of Kansas, presided, and Rev. Anna Shaw made the opening invocation.

Mrs. Johns made a brief introductory address, in which she outlined the subject-"Industries"—which was to be discussed. She believed that the industrial inde pendence of women would furnish the solu-tion of many of the social problems of the

Mrs. Johns then introduced Mrs. Mary A Livermore, who has the reputation of being one of the greatest women orators of the world. The subject of Mrs. Livermore's paper was "Woman's industrial gains during the last half century." Among other things the last half century." Among other things see said that "our social structure has been lassed on the theory that 'all men support all women'—a theory which has never been true, and which is farther from being true 'to-day than ever before. Consequently boys have been trained to self-support, and the whole world of culture, work, and business has been opened to them. It has been assumed that women would marry, and be supported by tender, competent husbands, and the only training necessary to them, therefore, should be such as to make them sweet dependents, held perpetually in soft subjection.

ion.
"The practical working of this theory has

weighted women with heavy disabilities. WOMEN WITH HEAVY DISABILITIES.

For many men make neither good nor competent husbands, and a host of wives have been and are compelled in part, or entrely, to earn the livelihood of their whole families. Out of this absurd theory has come the iniquitous legal enactment that the earnings of married women, as well as the legal ownership of their persons, and minor children, should belong to their husbands. In a majority of the states of the Union this infamous condition of things remains unchanged to-day.

"When the early woman suffragists, therefore, took a stand for the redress of the immemorial wrongs of women, they were

"When the early woman suffragists, therefore, took a stand for the redress of the immemorial wrongs of women, they were not vague nor ambiguous in their demands. "The amazing developments in the Industrial world that succeeded the war has given women almost limities industrial opportunities. In 1840, when Harriet Martineau visited this country, she found only seven occupations open to women. But the last national census enumerated nearly 300 industrial occupations in which women are working, while in Massachusetts alone women are engaged in 284 occupations, and between 250,000 and 300,000 women are enring a living in them."

Mrs. Anna M. Worden, master of Vineland Grange No. 11, spoke of "women in the grange." Mrs. Worden enlightened her auditors as to the purposes of the grange, its social and educational advantages and opportunities, and its co-operative features. In the grange women was eligible to every office except that of steward, and held that of "lady assistant." The grange enjoined temperance, abrogated war, tolerated all shades of opinion, and did not interfere with moral, civil, or religious duties.

The next speaker was Mrs. Hulda B. Loud, the

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR,

She said that "woman's great influence in the K. of L. is being felt wherever women of character have joined the order. Her work in the order is manifest in the banishment of tobacco and rum from the assembly rooms, and in the greater effect upon herself in the development of a stronger, more self-reliant character. She is beginning to question if it is right to vote, speak, and hold office in these assemblies; and why is it wrong for her to do so in the state? Her official recognition is slow because of man's selfishness and her own timidity and disinclination to push her claims. And, then, office has not and never will have the attraction for a woman that it has for a man. The K. of L. is the grand educational force among the masses—the barrier that protects capital and monopoly from the results of their folly and crime. We should foster labor organizations to prevent revolutions."

Lida Barney Sales, corresponding secretary of the Sociological Society of America, read a paper describing the work of that society, and discussing the question of cooperation. This society taught that social vidual development. REPRESENTATIVE OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR,

evelopment was contingent upon indi widual development.

Mrs. Leonora M. Barry, delegate and organizer of the Knights of Labor, told about what the knights were doing for women.

Mrs. Esther L. Warner delivered an address on "Women as Farmers," which was well received.

dress on "Women as Farmers," which was well received.

Mrs. Dow, president of the Dover (N. H.) street railway; Mrs. Harriet H. Robinson, and Mrs. M. Louise Thomas followed, and closed the morning session.

AN AUDIENCE NOTABLY FEMINIE.

The Opera House was crowded last night with an audience that was notably feminine, there probably being no more than twenty men who were sufficiently courageous to face the disagreeable weather in order that they might attend a session of the International Council of Women. Look where you would there were women—young, middle-agel, and old; good looking (numerous) and plain (very few). From the reporters seats just below the footlights back to the doors the only vacant space was in the main aisle, while around the rear stood quite a number of people who appreciated the opportunity afforded them—to see so many celebrities and hear so many good speeches—to such an extent that they preferred to remain and suffer a little discomfort rather than go away and miss the treat. On the stage was the customary AN AUDIENCE NOTABLY FEMININE. discomfort rather than go away and miss the treat. On the stage was the customary galaxy, but their greatness did not have the same effect on the males that equal talent

WERE REPRESENTED BY MEN.

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No one seemed to be awe-stricken, for the bright, kindly, intelligent faces made any man that ever knew a mother's love or a sister's affection feel perfectly at home.

The session was opened with an orchestral selection from "Ermine," and after the customary invocation had been made Miss Susan B. Anthony introduced Prof. Rena A. Michaels, who talked most sensibly of women as educators, and received a due

A. Michaels, who talked most sensibly of women as educators, and received a due meed of applause.

The next speaker was Laura C. Holloway, who was down on the programme for an address our woman in journalism. She had a most pleasant manner and proceeded at once, with a penetrating voice, to tell of the wonders woman had done in that great profession. A Japanese empress, according to her and her authorities, discovered the printing press, but because there was no man in her empire wise enough to know what to do with it it was abandoned. A weman edited the first newspaper, and reference was made to awoman who taught her hisband law, edited his paper, and brought up his children, all successfully. Twentyfive years ago there were only sixteen women escated on Editorial work.

WOMEN ENGAGED ON EDITORIAL WORK while now there 200 in New York city aton

while now there 200 in New York city atoms She paid a tribute to the men who own newspapers and who treat women fairly. Managing editors that snubbed women journalists always lost their positions. The day was coming when women would be equal in every respect to man.

Miss Anthony then introduced Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson. The doctor is a tall and evidently muscular lady. She was dressed in black velvet and created an evident impression. Her fine brow and good solid-sense appearance was not belied by her address on "Women in medicine." which advised women to secure the most thorough rised women to secure the most thorough cientific education that could be procure scientific education that could be procured and to avoid mere money-getting. The doctor was especially severe on the commercial medical colleges which are springing up all over the land; they were often valueless because they

were instituted merely to make money. She said there were now 1,000 registered female physicians, earning from \$1,200 to \$50,000 per annum. Female physicians in charitable or reformatory institutions where women are sheltered were demanded, while equal pay for equal service was laid down as a cauon.

pay for equal service was laid down as a canon.

When time was up she had not finished, but Miss Anthony (who is a model presiding officer), insisted on a summary stop. The audience, however, had something to say, and as the doctor's paper was very interesting they applauded until Miss Anthony, addressing the determined crowd, said: "You shall have your sweet will," and then everybody laughed.

Dr. Stevenson went on to discourse of woman's nerve, and said that Jael must have had

A 6000 BEAL OF NERVE
to drive that nail through Sisero's forehead
without mashing her finger. [Laughter.]
She advised students to go to mother nature for their information, and said, in conclusion, that "mature never gives atones for
bread except when you pretend you are
hungry."

bread except when you pretend you are hungry." Miss Kate Willard, or, as Miss Anthony put it, "Miss Katherine Willard," was on the programme for a yocal solo, but it was announced that she was ill.

A basket of flowers was then presented to Miss Frances E. Willard by Miss Anthony, who stated that it was the gift of as unknown friend, and after the floral offering had been accepted Miss Mand Powell was announced as taking the absent singer's place on the programme with a violin solo, which was exquisitely rendered and enthusiastically applauded.

Miss Anthony declared herself unable to properly express her thanks for the beautiful music which Miss Powell had favored them with, and called upon Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton to speak for her.

THE VENERABLE LADY WAS JUBLANT over the fagt that woman's cause had ad-

THE VENERABLE LADY WAS JUBILANT over the fagt that woman's cause had advanced so in the past fifty years. She said that the American girl was crowding into the European art galleries and scientific institutions, and that it would be a glorious day when women could show what they really are capable of doing. When woman had been properly educated in science, philosophy, and government, then the march of civilization would be immeasurably quickened. [Applause.]

losophy, and government, then the march of civilization would be immeasurably quick-ened. [Applause.]

The next speaker was a finely-developed specimen of intellectual womanhood, clothed in black velvet, much of it elaborately adorned with glittering beads. White lace at the neck and wrists, a small bouquet in the breast, and a minute brooch relieved the dark background. The costume and its contents were surmounted by a strong face, almost masculine in its massiveness, but a womanly sweetness toned every feature to such an extent that there were few more pleasant faces than that of Mrs. Ada M. Bittenbender, of Nebraska. Mrs. Bittenbender is learned in the law, and is one of the many people that Nebraska prides steelf on claiming as residents. In a smooth but full voice she advocated continued reform in law so far as her sex is concerned. Mixed juries were demanded and shown to have been successful in Wyoming and Washington territories. Better conduct marked courts where women practiced and the language was more refined. Women who have attained legal eminence in this and other lands were briefly sketched in

A VERY HAPPY AND POPULAR MANNER,

A VERY HAPPY AND POPULAR MANNER,
Rev. Ada C. Bowles, a pleasant-faced
woman with a gray hirsute adorament that
fell back into curls, then came forward in
obedience to Miss Anthony's request. The
learned divine was attired in a close-fitting
black silk dress, at the neck of which sparkled
a large gold and amethyst brooch. She argued that Eve was the first regularly ordained preacher, and then went on to glorify
the women of the Old and New Testament
times who were prophets and teachers, in a
manner that must have been interesting to
the most restless person present.
Mrs. Martha R. Field, the well-known
newspaper contributor, who came next,
looked very attractive in a blue velvet dress,
on the breast of which were three large and
beautiful roses. Mrs. Field represented the
Woman's International Press Association.
She said she received her salary from the
only woman in the world who owns and
edits a great political daily newspaper. She
fired a shot at some of the preceeding speakers, by saying that as so many had traced
everything back to the Garden of Eden, she
would advance the idea that the first "press
association" was organized when Adam embraced Eve. Women in journalism had
come to stay, and she claimed that their influence would always be for the best and
purest.
Mrs. Amelia Hadley Moht, of this city,

Mrs. Amelia Hadley Mohl, of this city, is a stout and apparently good-natured lady whose gray hair and pleasant face contrasted and yet were in harmony with the black velvet dress she wore. Mrs. Mohl repre-sented the Woman's National Press Associa-

sented the Woman's National Press Association, and she told its history. A number of
Bostonians were horrified to hear her eali
Washington "the capital and brain-center
of the country," but as nobody fainted her
remarks were not interrupted.

Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, a large lady, attired in black velvet, heavily beaded and
embossed, talked of "Woman in finance,"
and exulted in the facts and figures which
showed how woman could and did make
money without man's assistance.

Miss Anthony complimented the female
editors, and then introduced Mrs. Clara
Bewick Colby, of Beatrice, Neb., the
editor of the Woman's Tribune. Mrs.
Colby is an easy, fluent speaker, and she

editor of the Woman's Tribune. Mrs. Colby is an easy, fluent speaker, and she talked business from first to last. She begged for subscriptions, and enumerated many of the best features of the paper. She said she didn't forget even the men; there was a little nonsense thrown into the Tribune's columns for them, but it was carefully selected, so as not hurt their morals. At the conclusion of her remarks the council was adjourned until 10 a. m. today.

CONNIVING WITH MOONSHINERS A Treasury Official Gives Notice of an Intended Raid.

[Special to the National Republican.] RICHMOND, Mar. 28.-Information received here to-day from southwest Virginia exposes a remarkable state of affairs in the nties of Patrick and Franklin, where two-thirds of the moonshine whisky of Vir-ginia is made. A local revenue officer hav-ing been notified from Washington that he must do all he could to break up illicit dis-tillation in the counties-named by April 1, has gone around with a moonshiner and given the illicit distillers notice to remove

given the illicit distillers notice to remove their stills, so as to. be ready for a grand raid before the 1st proximo.

The purpose of this connivance is to save Democratic votes this fall in the election of a congressman from the liftir district, in which ex-Congressman Cabell was defeated in 1886. In a few days the official report of

THE SUGAR KING IN BALTIMORE Examining Sites Advantageous for Sugar Refinery.

BALTIMORE, Mar. 28 .- Claus Spreekle he Pacific sugar king, reached Baltimor about noon to-day. He says he has com-here for the purpose of examining into the nere for the purpose of examining into the advantages which Baltimore will afford for the establishment of a sugar refinery. To-morrow he will make an excursion around the harbor to look at the several sites which are offered. He will be accompanied by officers of the corn and flour exchauge of the board of trade, and representatives of the mercantile interest.

PENSION FRAUDS.

An Attorney of Bridgeport Arrested

for Forwarding False Amdavits. BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Mar. 28 .- Gen. W. Noble was to-day arrested by Deputy Marshal Lovejoy charged with forwarding fraudulent affidavits to secure a pension for Mrs. Anna Smith, of Hempstead, I. I. George, Smith, a son of the claimant, was also arrested. Noble is a lawyer and he represented Bridgeport in the legislature a Democrat.

THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Good Advice Given to the Campaign Workers

Despite the heavy rainfall there was a large attendance last night at the meeting of the Republican National League at the League House on Thomas circle, and those present felt amply repaid for braving the torm to be present.

Judge Shellabarger was the first to talk

Judge Shellabarger was the first to talk and speak in his usual vigorous style. He also gave sound and encouraging advice to the men of the party, and predicted good results in the coming fall in the campaign to be fought. He contrasted the deplorable condition of the laboring classes as observed by himself abroad, as compared with the happy condition of those of this country, and attributed the latter to the consideration and protection that they received. He urged the League to Increased activity in the good cause, assuring the members that by faithfulness and carnest work the victory would be secured.

that by faithfulness and carnest work the victory would be secured.

Gen. Thos. I. Henderson made an admirable speech, bristling with many fine points. Capt. O'Farrell followed with some hot shot against the free-trade club. He read from a numphlet, showing that Secretary Fairchild, was side by side with John Moriey, of England. Gen. Raum, Vice President Danchlower, and others made interesting remarks, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE PROMBITION FIGHT. Strong Arguments in Opposition to the

Liquor Traffic. The Congregational Church, Tenth and G streets, was packed with people last night, and no little interest was felt in the meetng, as it was well known that the proceedngs of the anti-prohibitionists at Masonic emple on Tuesday night would come in

ings of the anti-prohibitionists at Masonic Temple on Tuesday night would come in for a share of criticism. Long before the doors were opened a crowd of people had assembled in front of the church waiting with great patience in the storm until they were admitted.

It was not long before the auditorium and galleties were filled. Prof. Bischoff played a voluntary before the exercises begran, during which Mrs. Clara Cleghorne Hoffman, the president of the meeting, and Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, the speaker for the evening: Mrs. Le Fetra. Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Moulton, ex-Gov. Perram, of Maine; Mr. Daniel, of Baltimore: Mr. C. N. Whitney, Mr. Bradley, and Rev. Dr. Baldwin took seats on the platform.

Mrs. Hoffman from the start proved herself to be a most. excellent presiding officer and one gifted with the rare faculty of presenting speakers to an audience in a charming manner. The first to address the audience was Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, and for nearly one hour she held her listeners' attention. She began by explaining how prohibition failed in Michigan, which she said was due to the overpowering influence of the whisky ring. She passed from this to criticise the meeting of the anti-prohibitionists at Masonic Temple. She handled Congressmen Caruth and Crain without gloves, and, in alluding to the latter, she thought that the best thing that his constituents could do would be "to hang him in effigy," and, after a slight pause, she continued, "Yes, and in reality."

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore followed, and her address was a masterpiece of female oratory. She alluded to many scenes she had wit-

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore followed, and her address was a masterplece of female oratory. She alluded to many scenes she had witnessed in her life that was occasioned by the use of liquor. In concluding she spoke of the grand work of the Republican party in supporting true liberty and freedom. She looked now to that party to carry forward this work of suppressing the liquor traffic. She spoke of her fealty to the party, of her love and work for it, but all this she would lay aside if she found that the party should fail to do the duty it owed to humanity in protecting the homes and the children from the curse of drink.

Mrs. Emma B. Kearney during the exercises sang several appropriate songs.

Mrs. Emma B. Kearney during the exercises sang several appropriate songs.

Rev. Dr. Baldwin presented the same resolution that he offered at Masonic Temple, and it was adopted, as was also another one presented by him calling on Congress to adopt the "Platt Prohibitory Bill."

After the meeting a large number of people signed the constitution of the Prohibition Union.

AN UNSEEMLY DISCUSSION. Wrangling Over Resolutions in Respec

· to Chief Justice Waite. CINCINNATI, Mar. 28.-An unusual thing happened to-day at the bar meeting in memery of Chief Justice Walte. The report of he committee contained this passage, re

ferring to the Supreme Court; "Its Weakest moments have been those when it was susmoments have been those when it was sus-pected of turning its back on jurisprudence and opening its eyes to some other guide, or when individual members of it were sus-pected of doing so. These moments have been few and with long intervals between them. While such a tribunal can be main-tained, the moral power of its opinions will be worth more to mankind than that of any other existing institution." Mr. William Kamsey objected to the

reference to weakest moments. He knew of no such occasions. He said a purer pobler spirit never actuated any man that which breathed in the author of decision. After a somewhat heated dis-cussion, Hon. W. S. Groesbeck brought harmony by saying the resolutions were highly culogistic of the Supreme Court, and the report was almost.

DISEASED HOGS NOT USED. The St. Louis Live Stock Exchange

Denies Bartle's Testimony. Sr. Louis, Mar. 28 .- The live stock ex change yesterday adopted a statement solemnly affirming that the pork packers of this city carefully exclude lame, bruised, and diseased hogs; that the hogs bought by them

diseased hogs; that the hogs bought by them are healthy and sound and free from hog cholera, and that all deal and smothered hogs are sold to be rendered into grease. The testimony of Bartle they declare to be false. If Bartle's testimony was given as reported be will be expelled from the exchange.

Charges have been preferred to the merchange. Charges have been preferred to the mer-chants' exchange against Bartle, accusing him of an act of a criminal nature in pack-ing cholera diseased hogs and putting them into food products, and of bad faith, and an act of criminal nature in the testimony given before the congressional committee by him in admitting that he did and charg-ing others with packing cholera diseased hogs.

A TWO TRACK ROAD.

How the \$2,500,000 Baltimore and Ohio Fund Will be Used.

BALTIMORE, Mar. 28 .- It is learned that the \$2,500,000 obtained by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, through the sale of the bonds two days ago to the New York or inc bonds two days ago to the New Yorks syndicate, is to be expended in the completion of the double tracking of the Metropolitan branch, from Washington to Point of Rocks, to improve the Philadelphia division, and to pay for three steamships now constructing at Barrow, England. These steamers are to form the eastern portion of a direct line of transportation between Chicago and Europe, via Baltimore.

COOLEY FOR CHIEF JUSTICE.

The Alumni of the University of Michigan Working for Him. DENVER, Cor., Mar. 28.—The Colorado alumni of the University of Michigan have adopted resolutions pledging themselves to use all honorable means to secure the appointment of Judge Thomas to secure the ap-pointment of Judge Thomas M. Cooley for Chief Justice of the United States. The alumn of the university is called upon to petition the power of the entire bar of the country, and thereby secure the appoint-ment if possible. ment if possible.

Woolen Goods Dealer Pails. New York, Mar. 28.—Louis Hirsch, whole-sale woolens, has confessed indepent for \$7,500. His liabilities are reported at \$50,000.

FRIGHTENED CANADIANS.

THREATENED WITH RETALIATORY MEAS URES BY THE UNITED STATES.

The Neglect of the Government in Carrying Out Its Agreement May Resuit in the Levy of a Tax on Its Importations of Fish.

OTTAWA, ONT., Mar. 28 .- In the house of diplomatic correspondence was passing be-tween Great Britain and the United States regarding the boundary between Alaska and

Mr. McCarthy has given notice of a res dution declaring that it would be for the best interests of the Dominion that such changes in the trade relations with the nother country be made as would give

mother country be made as would give Canada advantages in Great Britain markets not allowed foreign states.

In the house of commons this afternoon Mr. Mitchell called attention to dispatches from Washington stating that retaliation was threatened if the Dominion government did not carry out the stipulation of the tariff act of 1879, which provides that in the event of certain articles enumerated in clause 19 being placed on the free list by Congress, Canada would reciprocate in a like manner. Mr. Mitchell said he supported the national polley in good faith in 1879, but was not surprised to learn that, owing to the neglect of the Canadian government, retaliation was threatened. This question was one of the greatest importance to Canada. Hundreds of tons of fresh fish daily left one station (Chatham, N. B.,) in his constituency for the United States, and if this retaliatory policy were carried out the people of Canada would have just cause for complaint against the government for not taking steps to try to prevent it. There was an evident intention on the part of the Americans to reciprocate with Canada, but if they were met at the outest by a refusal to reciprocate in natural products, the consequence might be serious. He held the government guilty of a breach of faith in not carrying out the provisions of the tariff act and in refusing to grant the just claims of the United States. He was anxious to know whether the government was going to drive the people of Canada into a position in which their exports of fresh fish would be taxed on entering the United States. He asked whether or not communications had been received from the United States. He asked whether or not communications had been received from the United States. He asked whether any answer had been received, and what the answer was.

Sir John MacDonald said the course of the honorable gentlemen in bringing this matter forward was irregular, but he would say that no application had been made by the American government on the subject.

Mr. Mitchell, Ha

he American government on the subject.
Mr. Mitchell. Have not United States onsuls in this country made representa-ions in relation to a breach of faith on the

consuls in this country made representations in relation to a breach of faith on the part of the Canadian government under a section of the act of 1879?

Sir John MacDonald (vehemently). I repudiate on behalf of the government that there has been any breach of faith. The honorable gentleman has no right to use such insolent and unparliamentary language. If he repeats it I shall call for the protection of the house, and no doubt the house will protect me from such coarse and unparliamentary language. I say I repudiate the charge of a breach of faith. No representations have been made to us by the American government, but communications have been received from American seedmen asking that the chause in our act should be given effect, too. The government does not forget, however, that we have seedmen in Canada, whose interests must be looked after. The matter is now engaging the attention of the government, but there have been no official communications—not even from the consuls.

Mr. Laurier, leader of the opposition, contended that Mr. Mitchell's inquiry was legitimate. This was not a case for communications between the two governments. We have a standing offer in our statute books that in the event of the Americans

We have a standing offer in our statute books that in the event of the Americans placing certain articles on the free list Can-ada will reciprocate. [Cries of "no" and

yes."]
"Well," continued Mr. Laurier, "if th oresent statute does not warrant such an in-erpretation the clause should be made clear t the earliest opportunity."

the carliest opportunity."

Mr. Mills said the clause should be made clear at the earliest opportunity."

Mr. Mills said the clause read when "any or all" of the articles meationed were placed on the free list by the United States Causda would reciprocate. Under the circumstances the government was setting at defince one of the statutes of the land.

Sir John McDonald said the clause was entirely permissive, and was left to the discretion of the government. We have our own people to look after, he continued, and it would be highly imprudent on our part to place certain articles on the free list for the benefit of the United States, while they would refuse to place on the free list any-

benefit of the United States, while they would refuse to place on the free list anything we might ask.

Mr. Davis maintained that the word "shall" was never used in the statute on which the matter was left to the discretion of the government.

Mr. Thompson, minister of justice, held that the clause was entirely discretionary. The British and Canadian system was that whenever a matter was left to the crown to to be dealt with, it was left to the discretion of the responsible advisers of the crown.

tion of the responsible advisers of the crown.

Mr. Charlton said if the government did
not intend to apply the provisions of the
clause it had better be expunged from the
statutes. By its course the government was nviting retaliation, and where such great nterests were involved it would be better not to lef that stage be reached.

The subject was then dropped. CHARLESTONS BEATEN.

The Washingtons Play a Perfect

Fielding Game. (Special disputch to the REPUBLICAN. CHARLESTON, S. C., Mar. 28.-A splendid ame was played to-day between the Washigtons and Charlestons. The Senators played a perfect fielding game, and though the hits were evenly divided though the Washington's bunched theirs to the best advantage. The southerners could not solve O'Day's delivery. The catching of Deasley, good work of Schoch at short, and Gardner's great work at third were the features. The score:

Charleston 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 Washington 0 1 0 1 0 4 1 0 x

Friedlander's New Spring Styles-Mr. H. Friedlander, proprietor of the original misfit store, 912 F street northwest, alway

nai misht store, 912 F street northwest, alway carries a superior stock, but at the same the street of the state of the st Death of Mrs. Adolph Berger. Mrs. Berger, of 806 East Capital street, will Mr. Adolph Berger, of the pension office ied sudde "'y about 5 o'elock yesterday mor died sudde" y about 5 e elock yesterday meri-ing at her lat; residence. She had been an in-valld for a number of years, but her sudde-taking off was a surprise to her large circle of rriends. Mrs. Herger was a former resident New Orieans, and came to this city from D-quein, Hh. in 1882. She was a lady of man estimable qualities. Her husband and daugh-ter, Flora, survive her.

Actors' Order of Friendship. New York, Mar. 28. - The certificate of rporation of Edwin Forrest Lodge, No. Actors Order of Friendship, whose objects are to raise a fund for its sick members, promote the interests of the theatrical profession, and endeavor to suppress tyranny and im-position, has been filed.

WILLIAM DORSHEIMER.

New York.

The editor and principal owner of the New York Star, which is commonly regarded as the mouthpiece of the adminis ration at Washington, died March 27. Dorsheimer was of German descent. Hi



Darmstadt, who, when its years of age, came to this country and settled in Pennsylvania, where he married the daughter of a prosperous farmer and became a prominent citizen. He was a Democrat, and his son inherited a preference for the party of Andrew Jackson, who was the elder Dorsheimer's model statesman.

The subject of this sketch was born about 58 years ago, at Lyons, Wayne county, N. Y. His preparatory studies were completed at Andover, Mass, after which he began a university course at Harvard. Loss of health obliged him to leave college before he could graduate.

obliged him to leave college before he could graduate.

Disappointment did not quench his ambition. He studied haw in Buffalo, N. Y., where he was admitted to the bar in 1854. Three years before he had married the daughter of a prominent Buffaloniau.

His great ability as a lawyer, public speaker, and writer was soon recognized. It was not long before he was in command of a good practice, and by his literary work had carned recognition from Harvard University, which conferred on him the degree of Muster of Arts. This was in 1859, two years before civil strife called him from the forum and the library to assume the office of major and the library to assume the office of major

and the library to assume the office of major in the Union army.

Mr. Dorsheimer's first civil office was assumed in 1867, when President Johnson appointed him United States district attorney for the northern district of New York. While incumbent of this position he evidenced remarkable resolution in dealing with the Fenian raiders into Canada. In 1871 he once more renewed undivided attention to his private practice. He was delegate-at-large to the Cincinnati convention of 1872, and subsequently gave hearty support to Horace Greeley in the exciting presidential campaign of that year. When, in 1874, Mr. Tilden was nominated for governor of New York, Mr. Dorsheimer was given the second place on the same ticket, and was elected. He was re-elected lieutenning overnor in 1876. In 1882 he was elected to the forty-eighth Congress. He declined nomination for the forty-ninth.

AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

Enjoying the Camp Fire of Kit Carson Post.

The twenty-first annual camp fire of Kit Carson Post, No. 2, G. A. R., was held last night at Grand Army Hall and a very large audience, comprising many public men and their families. Grand Army men and their ladies, and other friends of the organization

were present.

Commander Brackett presided, and in his address gave an excellent history of the post. Kit Carson Post drum corps played several tunes, winning applause from the audience. The programme was an excellent one and much enjoyed. After a piano solo by Miss Alma Johnson had been rendered Mrs. Zedle B. Gustfren delevaters. ered Mrs. Zadle B. Gustafsen, delegate to the woman's council from Great Britain, delivered an address on the efforts of women to bring about the successful issue

of the war.

Miss Kittle Thompson sang a song and Comrade Croffutt told "A Russian Soldier's Love Story." Senator Ingalls made the speech of the evening. Beginning with a most courteous and general reference to the beautiful cane which was voted him by the Grand Army at the late fair, he then passed Grand Army at the late fair, he then passed into the pension legislation and pledged himself from this time forward to advocate in every way possible the cause of the soldier, and to defend from all attacks of any kind the (A.A.R.

kind the G. A. R.

He drew a picture of the return of the troops after the war, the march of the army through this city, headed by the great generals, Grant. Sherman, Sheridau, Hancock, and others, and as each of these names was mentioned rounds of applause and cheers were given.

were given.

Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, of Indiana, told

of woman's influence in the war, and she was followed by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Massachusetts, who recited the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." ALEXANDRIA MATTERS. Items of Interest Gathered for the

"Republican's" Readers. The life of the late Joseph L. Grigg, recently deceased, was insured in a Wiscousin company for \$3,000. The estate of Mr. Griger, which it is learned was left to his wife in trust for his children, is valued a

590,000. Lieut, Samuel Monroe yesterday re

Lieut, Samuel Monroe yesterday received the crayon portrait of himself voted to him at the fair of Nelson Division. Uniform Rank K. of P., of Washington, held in February last. The portrait is an excellent piece of work and a good likeness.

Cards are out for the wedding of Mr. Wm. H. McCuen to Miss Effle L Cook, to be solemnized at Grace Church Tuesday evening. April 3, at 8 o'clock.

The friends of Mr. Frank Hame will be glad to learn that he has, in every sense of the expression, "struck oil." It appears that several months ago he, together with twenty-seven other gentlemen from Washington and Baltimore, invested \$1,000 each for the purpose of purchasing certain lands in the state of Ohio and employing an expert in such matters to make the necessary exama such matters to make the necessary exam-iation for natural gas and oil. The result as been that they have struck both. Mr. fume being notified of this fact immedi-tely left for Ohio to look after his interests.

that they have undoubtedly struck it rich. Brakemen for the Burlington. Privious Mar. 28.—A car load of Reading brakemen and conductors passed through here this morning en route to Chicago to take the vacant places on the Burlington. All are Knights of Labor.

Important to Loisettians

Loisettians can have practice on the First Lesson Papers every Saturday at 11 a. m., 439 and 8 p. m. Parties curolled by correspond-once for the "Memory Training". Address L. E. C. Colliere, A. M., 458 I stress northwest. The Weather.

For the District of Columbia, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware—Light to fresh easterly winds, backing to fresh westerly winds, stationary followed by lower temperature, rain, followed by fair weather. Thermometer readings, 7 a. m., 44.0°; 3 p. m., 54.0°; 19 p. m., 52.0°; mean temperature

70.00; maximum, 50.00; minimum, 43.00; mean relative humidity, 93.00; total precipitation m, 50.00; minimum, 40.00; mean

THE LIBERALS LUCKY.

LOCAL DISAFFECTION VERY NEARLY LOSES THEM A SEAT

The Miners Revolt Against the First Candidate Named, and Then the Whig Section Divide on the Second

LONDON. Mar. 28.—The enormous liberal oses shown by the result of yesterday's election in the Gowen division of Glamorgan stenian ranks upon the original nomination or the vacant parliamentry seat. The miners revolted against Sir Horace Davey. the first nominee, and nominated Mr. Lewellyn as their candidate. Mr. Davey, alarmed at this defection, withdrew from the contest unlesstatingly explaining that he did so to avert a liberal defeat. The whig section of the Gladstonians then became divided on the new candidate, Mr. came divided on the new candidats, Mr. David Randall, and many of them followed the miners in support of Mr. Lewellyn, who is a noted tory. The only wonder is that the seat was not lost to the Gladstonians, and they have reason to regard themselves as extremely lucky to have elected their candidate. In view of the result, as showing the danger of putting up a candidate who cannot command the full voting strength of the party, together with the danger of permanently impairing the party's influence. Mr. Hardy, the labor candidate for the mid-Lanarkshire district, will probably withdraw in favor of a stronger man.

will probably withdraw in favor of a stronger man.

The translation of Gen. Boulanger's cipher telegrams showing him to have been connected with movements of extremely questionable character leaves little room for the general's defense upon any grounds. The telegrams show that he not only gave orders to his election agents, but actually convened committee meetings to nominate himself in various departments, while at the same time he was publicly denying any concection with his candidacy, and disclaiming any desire to occupy a seat in the chamiser of departes or have his name mentioned as a candidate. In spite of these disclosures, however, he has a large following of men who insist that he is the victim of jealous persecution, and many go so far as to assert that the telegrams are not genuine.

The Italian sharpshooters had a skirmish with the Abyssinians at 3 o clock this morning, and after half an hour's firing the Abyssinians ceased to advance. There are large bodies of Abyssinians all around the Italians. Daniel Hayes and Daniel Moriarty, moonlighters, were to-day found guilty of mudering Farmer Fitzmaurice, and sentenced to be hanged.

A mob of women vesterday besleged the office of the minister of finance demanding arrears of their husbands' pensions. The minister was escorted to escape their fury. The mob killed a woman who advised pence.

Heavy snow storms again prevail in the north of England.

Ella Russell, an American prima donna, achieved a triumphant success in "La Traviata" at St. Petersburg last evening.

The freedom of the city of Birmingham was conferred on Mr. Joseph Chamberdia to-day, in his speech he referred to his visit to the United States and said the first formity in his speech he referred to his visit to the United States and said the first formity for the first streaty was to suffice as friendly feeling between a mean of all differences between the United States and Great Britain. The speech was greeted with cheers.

The Lancet says Dr. Mackenize will return to London within a week ow The translation of Gen. Boulanger's

with cheers.

The Lancet says Dr. Mackenzie will resturn to London within a week owing to the improvement in Emperor Frederick's condition.

Hilon.

David Randall, a Gladstonian, was elected or parliament from the lower division of diamongaushire to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Frank Ash Yeo, who was dected as a home ruler without opposition. THE EMPEROR'S REST AGAIN DISTURBED. was again broken last night by coughing. The phlegm raised is not tinged with blood. To day the emperor received the reports of the chiefs of the civil cabinet. This afternoon the emperor took a short walk in the castle park. He was accompa-

Dr. Mackenzie.

The Volta Zeitung, in an editorial article, eulogizes the empress us a faithful nurse of the emperor, and says her feelings toward

the emperor, and says her feelings toward the German people are of a most friendly character.

M. Karaveloff, the Bulgarian political leader, has received instructions from St. Petersburg to co-operate with M. Zankoff as the first step in a plan for removing Prince Feelinand from the Bulgarian throne. If he approves he is promised the necessary means for carrying it out.

The inundation in the vicinity of Cashel is

The mundation in the vicinity of Cashel is increasing, the Fulda, Eder, Schwalm, and Lahn rivers having overflowed their banks. Princess Alice, of Hesse, was confirmed uthe palace church at Darmstadt to-day, in the presence of members of the ducal family. Within an area of ten miles square seven-ty-seven villages are submerged by the over-flow of the Vistula.

PARIS, Mar. 28.—There were no demonstrations last eventing on account of the retirement of Boulanger. The electoral committee is discussing plans and will probably withdraw the general's name as a candidate for the chambers at Aisne in favor of M. Dourner, radical.

The Petit Journal says Gen. Boulanger's punishment is excessive, and that the ministry has entered into a struggle in which it is not likely to win.

The Duke of Padua, Prince Victor Napoleon's agent, died here to-day. BOULANGER TO WITHDRAW.

poleon's agent, died here to-day

Fo. S. STOKES, of New York, is in the city, Cor. Ronene G. Ivornsorr is at Welcker's. Ex-Senaton Camben, of West Virginia, is at

Willard's. Ex-Congressman James A. Negley, of Pittsourg. Pa., is at Willard's. Mit. Jour M. Francis, editor of the Troy limes, is at the Arlington.

Mayon Huse, of Newburyport, Mass., died uddenly yesterday, aged 64. Miss Many Wallack, aged 65 years, died in Rockville last Tuesday of pneumonia. Dn. Nonvin Gneen, president of the Western 'nion Telegraph Company, is at Welcker's.

HENRY E. Plennerost, prominent in finan-ial circles in Brooklyn, died in that city yesiron Company, died at Jacksonville, Fla., yes-

terday, aged 72.

EDMUND DWYER GRAY, proprietor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal and Belfast Morning News, is dead. the ovation before the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia Medico-Chirurgical College. The orders for two divisions of Russian infantry to march toward the western frontier

have been countermanded, and the move-ment of this body of troops postponed until autumn. SENATOR STANFORD has given \$500 toward the monument at Gettsyburg for the 44th New York volunteers. This regiment was from Albany, N. Y., and the senator is a native of

Albany county. Prov. Joan G. Lavron, with the Orphens Giec Ciub, will leave this evening for Harper's. Ferry, where they will give a concert for the benefit of the colored college at that place. They will probably visit Hagerstown before

Mas. Manre Wmeny, correspondent for the Sunny South, of Atlanta, Ga., gives a recep-tion this evening at her home, 1811 Twentieth street, in honor of "Catherine Cole." the distinguished correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune. She will be assisted by Mrs. Fan-nic Chambers Touch, of Texas, and Mrs. Ash-

ton Dilke, of Newcastle, England.